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SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 1191st MEETING

Held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva,
on Wednesday, 28 October 1992, at 10 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. EL SHAFEI

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GE.92-18172 (E)

The meeting was called to order at 10.20 a.m.

CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS SUBMITTED BY STATES PARTIES UNDER ARTICLE 40 OF THE COVENANT (agenda item 4) (continued)

Second periodic report of the United Republic of Tanzania (CCPR/C/42/Add.12) (continued)

1. The CHAIRMAN invited the delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania to reply to the questions raised by members of the Committee during the discussion of sections II, III and IV of the list of issues.

2. Mrs. MREMA (United Republic of Tanzania) said that reference had been made to a specific incident in connection with the imposition of the death penalty. It was not true that no autopsy had been performed: rather, the results of the autopsy appeared not to have satisfied the international press. The official finding had been that the individual had died of AIDS, and that finding had been openly publicized in Tanzania.

3. Clarification had been requested concerning the phrase "reasonable facilities" for communicating with a lawyer, relative or friend when a person had been arrested. Section 54 (1) of the Criminal Procedure Act stipulated that when arresting an individual, a police officer must inform that person of his rights in a language he understood. One of those rights was to contact a friend, relative or lawyer. The right to communicate with a friend or relative could be withdrawn if the police officer believed such contact might hinder the investigation of the case, but the right to contact a lawyer could not. The lawyer could be either one chosen by the individual or one assigned by the Government if the individual had no specific lawyer in mind.

4. In response to the question on how confessions induced by force might be used, she quoted section 29 of the Evidence Act to the effect that no confessions could be used as evidence if the court was of the opinion that they had been induced in circumstances that were likely to cause an untrue admission of guilt to be made. Section 27 (3) of the same Act defined a confession as involuntary if the court believed it had been induced by a threat or promise on the part of police officers or any other authorities.

5. With regard to the question on the extraordinary powers vested in the President under the Preventive Detention Act of 1962, as amended in 1985, she said that the Act was not currently available to her, but that she would provide further information in writing.

6. Concerning the question on imprisonment of a judgement debtor for failure to fulfil his contractual obligations, a point raised in paragraph 112 of the report, she quoted section 44 (1), (2) and (3) of the Civil Procedure Code, which set out specific provisions for the procedure and timing of such an arrest.

7. Regarding the question on the various types of residence permits issued to aliens and described in paragraph 121 of the report, she said the right to freedom of movement was assured but there was also a need to safeguard the country from the entry of unwanted individuals such as terrorists. The ...

various types of permits had been instituted to ensure control of entry, and were issued according to whether an individual was travelling for business purposes, for employment by a governmental or a parastatal institution or for tourism. All the requirements for the various classes of permits were enumerated in the Immigration Act. Application for entry into the country was made to immigration officers or to the Minister of Home Affairs. As to what was meant by "mentally defective persons" (para. 125 of the report), she said section 6 of the Immigration Act defined them as those suffering from a mental disorder.

8. In connection with paragraph 135 of the report, clarification had been requested of the provision for sending accused persons before a court of law within 24 hours. She said that provision referred only to the initial hearing: the actual case could be on the court's files for months or even years, depending on how the investigation progressed. One of the reasons for the 24-hour provision was to enable bail to be set as soon as possible.

9. Concerning the hierarchy within the court system, she said that according to the Magistrates Court Act of 1984, the lowest level was the Primary Courts, then the District Courts, Appellate District Courts and finally the Resident Magistrates Courts. Above them all stood the High Court and the Court of Appeal. Which court would have jurisdiction in civil cases depended on the amount of the penalty at stake: the Primary Courts, for example, dealt only with cases involving penalties of under 1,000 Tanzanian shillings.

10. A question had been raised concerning imprisonment of children. The Child and Young Persons Act governed court decisions on offences committed by persons under the age of 16. It provided for the handling of such cases in a Juvenile Court, which was essentially a District Court whose proceedings were closed to the general public: only the family of the accused could attend. Among many other provisions, the Act indicated that police officers must immediately contact a young person's parent or guardian to enable them to post bail as soon as possible after he or she was arrested. It stipulated that no child should be sentenced to imprisonment, and that young people, if so sentenced, must not be allowed to associate with adult prisoners. It was also made clear that young people should not be imprisoned except for the commission of serious offences.

11. In connection with paragraph 79 of the report, a question had been asked about remedies in cases of torture. An individual could institute proceedings for damage suffered, but if such proceedings were to be brought against the authorities, permission had to be granted by the Attorney General.

12. In connection with paragraph 84 of the report, it had been asked whether there was any legislation on medical experiments. She could not speak to that matter at present and would provide information in writing at a later date.

13. As to the question on corporal punishment as mentioned in paragraph 91 of the report, she said that measure was indeed still used in the schools, the instrument for inflicting it usually being a stick or a ruler. The report also referred to corporal punishment in connection with rape and robbery, but she could not give any additional information on that.

14. The members of the Committee appeared to be under the impression that magistrates were appointed by the President. In fact, however, the President appointed not magistrates, but judges, and those appointments were made only after consultation with the Judicial Services Commission.

15. It was true that Tanzanian legislation was at variance with the provisions of the Covenant relating to forced labour and with the ILO conventions on the subject. It could be argued, however, that Tanzanian society had not yet reached a stage where all members of the population were aware of the need to contribute to the development of society, and indeed to their own sustenance, by working. An employment ordinance bill that was soon to be sent to Parliament took into account the ILO instruments on forced labour. Exceptions would still be made, however: people would be obliged to work under self-help schemes or for the purpose of community development. Until the Government was able to provide such social security benefits as were offered in developed societies, she believed that exceptions to the prohibition of forced labour in international instruments would have to be allowed for in her country.

16. Concerning the delays in the handling of cases by the court system mentioned in paragraph 135 of the report, she said the high volume of cases compared with the limited numbers of magistrates and judges accounted for many delays. Another problem was the difficulty of movement within regions of the country. It was often hard to ensure that witnesses who had to come from long distances made their appearance to testify in court at the proper time. Similarly, serving summonses on witnesses was complicated by the fact that postal services did not operate in the United Republic of Tanzania as they did in developed countries. Sometimes the only distribution point for correspondence in rural areas was the church, and if it so happened that the addressee failed to attend church for several weeks, a summons would not reach him or her in time.

17. With regard to paragraph 177 of the report, she said that the parties were allotted specific hours during which they could broadcast. If they wished to have more time, they had to pay.

18. With regard to paragraph 184, she was unable to answer the question whether the decision taken by the Ministry was final and whether a person could appeal to the court, since her delegation did not have the relevant documentation.

19. With respect to paragraph 20 of the report, there was no law providing for house arrest and since the Immigration Act did not apply to citizens, it could be assumed that a citizen could not be expelled.

20. With regard to paragraph 176, at the present time there were no restrictions on the right to freedom of opinion and expression. Parties had been registered and held meetings on various occasions. It should be noted, however, that some parties insulted the Government in their efforts to try to win support among the population.

21. Referring to paragraph 177, she said that the expression "Government and Party newspapers" referred to a daily newspaper entitled Uhuru which was published in Swahili, and another daily entitled Daily News. However, all the other newspapers were privately owned.

22. With respect to article 12 of the Covenant, there was no restriction on the freedom of movement except in the event that a person was involved in a court case and was not allowed to leave the country.

23. There was no specific legislation expressly outlawing propaganda for war.

24. Referring to the question of the equality of women, she said that the Government had taken many steps to enhance the status of women. In 1978, for example, a system had been introduced to enable more women to attend universities. In Parliament, a specific number of seats were reserved for women. There were women who were senior Government officials, ambassadors, etc.

25. Referring to paragraph 181, she pointed out that while initially there had been only one trade union in the country, there were now a number of trade unions to which teachers, engineers, architects and members of other professions belonged.

26. Mr. MANGACHI (United Republic of Tanzania) said that corporal punishment had been introduced by the colonialists in the past in order to oblige people to perform forced labour. It was still applied in schools as a means of ensuring discipline. It could also be applied in the case of minor offences, particularly at the village level where, for instance, two persons were in dispute and one claimed damages. That did not happen very frequently, however, since there was the alternative of imposing a fine on the guilty party or placing him in prison. The fact that the use of corporal punishment in schools was the subject of considerable debate might eventually lead to its abolition.

27. Referring to the subject of self-help schemes, he said that the United Republic of Tanzania had come in for criticism from ILO, which viewed them as a form of forced labour. Giving an example of such actions, he said that people were sometimes called upon to perform public work as a result of local decisions under which, for instance, a village might have to provide water in order to help in brick-making where insufficient funds had been allocated for the construction of a hospital or a particular public project. However, an effort was being made to adapt Tanzanian legislation to the relevant ILO provisions.

28. In the past, mistakes had been made in the Tanzanian administration's efforts to encourage women to achieve a measure of equality. However, it was essential to realize that, while the Government could endeavour to ensure equality under the law, a great deal still needed to be done in order to improve the status of women in practical terms.

29. He drew attention to the problems faced by the developing countries in such areas as that of statistics, which were not so easily available as in developed countries.

30. Mr. SADI thanked the members of the delegation for their presentation and replies. While he thought that the dialogue had been most fruitful, the situation in the United Republic of Tanzania was a changing one owing to the new political system and new legislation which placed the country and population on a new course. He therefore looked forward to receiving the third periodic report.

31. The delegation had stated that it was the country's policy to incorporate the principles of the Covenant in its structure. However, he still lacked information on the precise legal basis for doing so. He thought that there must come a time when the provisions of the Constitution would have to be amended. It was not possible to accede to the Covenant and at the same time to state in the Constitution that the country was committed to a certain economic system.

32. Mr. ANDO commended the frankness and sincerity of the Tanzanian delegation, which had contributed to ensuring a very fruitful dialogue. Some areas of concern remained, however. In particular, he had been surprised to hear that a wife did not have the same property rights as her husband; to his mind, that was clearly a contravention of the letter and spirit of the Covenant. No information was available on Government control of radio and television, but there did not appear to be any real impediment to freedom of expression in the media. The delegation had admitted certain deficiencies in the administration of justice, including in the criminal justice system, which needed to be corrected. On the question of minorities, it was important that the rights of all members of society should be realized, in accordance with article 27 of the Covenant.

33. On the question of the commitment to socialism, the real issue was how political life was conducted and whether the people were free to choose among different values.

34. He recognized that the colonial legacy often created difficulties in the realization of human rights, but every effort had to be made to overcome them. He was convinced that the Government and people of the United Republic of Tanzania would do their utmost in that regard and he looked forward to receiving information on further progress in the next periodic report.

35. Mrs. HIGGINS expressed satisfaction with the dialogue that had taken place between the Committee and the delegation of the State party which could be assured that the many questions raised in the list of issues did not reflect any feeling on the Committee's part that there were major deficiencies in the report; on the contrary, it had served as an extremely good basis for a stimulating dialogue that she hoped would bring tangible benefits. In that regard, she had a number of thoughts to offer on ways of improving implementation of the Covenant. One matter that deserved high priority was dissemination of knowledge about the provisions of the Covenant in schools and universities and among members of the legal profession.

36. The constitutional provisions allowing derogations from the right to life were not compatible with article 4 of the Covenant and changes were clearly necessary. It was unfortunate that no figures could be made available on death sentences carried out in the previous 10 years. She recognized the

difficulties involved in compiling statistical data, but information on death sentences needed to be monitored carefully by any State and did not require a large statistical base.

37. She hoped that the transition to a new political system would take place in a spirit of openness, and that different parties would be allowed to establish themselves with equal access to the media in order to publicize their policies. It would also be helpful in that regard to dispense with the requirement of prior authorization for political meetings. She was sure that the ruling Party wished to ensure the success of the transition process, and also that every effort would be made to study the Committee's comments and suggestions on ways of further improving the enjoyment of human rights.

38. Mr. PRADO VALLEJO expressed his appreciation for the fruitful dialogue with the Tanzanian delegation, which had been frank in its replies and had not sought to hide problems; that was the right way to enter into a discussion on ways of improving implementation of the Covenant. A number of important developments were to be noted, especially the restructuring of the political framework to achieve greater democracy through a multiparty system and amendments to the Constitution.

39. Various concerns had, however, been raised in the discussion. The situation was somewhat unclear in Zanzibar, where dissidence appeared to be widespread. The Committee had been told that there were no prisoners of conscience in Zanzibar, yet numerous cases of political detentions had been reported. The Constitution did not fully specify what rights could be restricted under states of emergency. The President of the Republic held extensive special powers, but there was little indication of their scope and no precise reply had been given to the question of how far they could limit the rights set forth in the Covenant.

40. Notwithstanding those concerns, he wished once again to commend the delegation of the State party for its forthrightness in replying to Committee members' questions. He felt sure that the dialogue would bring positive results.

41. Mr. NDIAYE welcome the efforts being made in the United Republic of Tanzania, in particular through the establishment of a multiparty system, to provide better safeguards of human rights. However, while he recognized the constraints imposed by underdevelopment in that endeavour, there remained serious problems which had to be resolved to ensure conformity with the provisions of the Covenant.

42. Although it was difficult for the Committee to appreciate the impact that ongoing changes might have in the country, it was clear that various legal - and especially penal - provisions needed to be reviewed; some appeared to date from another era and the Covenant was very explicit in prohibiting torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (art. 7). Family law also needed to be reviewed - a point that had, incidentally, also been made to the delegation of his own country, Senegal, recently when its latest periodic report was being considered. The same applied to the provisions concerning freedom of movement and residence, which were clearly not in conformity with

articles 12 and 13 of the Covenant. The comments of Committee members on those issues needed to be brought to the attention of the relevant authorities.

43. Concerning the powers of the President - who, it should be said, was widely respected worldwide and in particular on the African continent, notably for his support of the Organization of African Unity - he in no way wished to imply any abuse of the many prerogatives associated with that office. However, with the establishment of the multiparty system and other reforms, and with the adoption of a more realistic approach to socialism, it was perhaps time to consider lightening those responsibilities.

44. Regarding dissemination of knowledge about the provisions of the Covenant, the United Republic of Tanzania was certainly in a better position than many other former colonial countries to meet the obligations it had undertaken, since Swahili was a lingua franca. Although it might be costly and difficult, in view of literacy problems, to make the Covenant widely known in written form, experience had shown that radio and television could achieve substantial results very quickly and the United Nations Centre for Human Rights had issued guidelines on ways to communicate the contents of the international human rights instruments at the grass-roots level.

45. The rights of aliens had also to be guaranteed in accordance with the provisions of the Covenant. On the question of refugees from Burundi, he was pleased to note that arrangements had been decided on at a recent tripartite meeting between the Governments of Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

46. Lastly, as far as he could see, there were no problems of coexistence between different ethnic groups, but more information would be welcome on the composition of the population and the representation of smaller groups in all sectors. That and other questions raised in the discussion could usefully be addressed in the next periodic report.

47. Miss CHANET said that, like other Committee members, she much appreciated the delegation's frank and sincere approach which had ensured a fruitful dialogue, and she hoped the next periodic report would reflect the contribution of the institutional changes now under way to provide a more favourable framework for the application of the provisions of the Covenant.

48. A number of subjects of concern remained, however, one of the main ones in her view being that section 30 of the Constitution provided for very general restrictions on certain rights, in particular those set forth in articles 6 and 8 of the Covenant. Obviously, a State must have some measure of discretion, but the provisions of section 30 did not appear to meet the precise criteria defined by the Covenant. Furthermore, section 25 of the Constitution raised problems in regard to the issue of forced labour, where there was clearly a need to ensure conformity with ILO standards.

49. The delegation of the State party had taken note of the points made by the Committee regarding the discrepancy between two sections of the

Constitution dealing with states of emergency. It was to be hoped that those points would be given further consideration with a view to bringing the legal situation into harmony with the Covenant.

50. Other issues she wished to mention included equality of the sexes, particularly in relation to the right to own property (art. 3 of the Covenant), observance of the time-limit for bringing anyone arrested or detained on a criminal charge before a judge or other officer authorized by law to exercise judicial power (art. 9), and imprisonment on the ground of inability to fulfil a contractual obligation (art. 11). The President's authority to order arrests also seemed excessive and not in conformity with article 9 of the Covenant. With reference to article 12 of the Covenant, she noted the explanation offered by the representative of the State party concerning expulsions, but felt that the requirements of paragraph 4 of that article could not simply be disregarded on the ground of serving the public interest.

51. Lastly, it would be worrying if statistics concerning death sentences were not made available. Public officials should be made aware of the need to provide such information as part of a State party's reporting obligations vis-à-vis international human rights bodies.

52. Mr. AGUILAR URBINA thanked the Tanzanian delegation for its frank dialogue with the Committee. A few questions had remained unanswered because the necessary information was not available but that situation would no doubt be remedied when the third periodic report came to be discussed.

53. Despite the constructive changes taking place in the United Republic of Tanzania, the Committee still had some anxieties in certain areas, the most serious of which concerned the derogation in section 31 of the Constitution from article 6 of the Covenant on the right to life. That derogation was totally unacceptable and contrary to the State party's international obligations. The same applied to its derogation from article 7. The Constitution should be amended immediately to remove such derogation clauses.

54. There should also be a clearer indication of what had been done to bring domestic legislation into line with the Covenant and of how the country was complying with the latter's requirements.

55. He shared the concern expressed by Mrs. Higgins and Miss Chanet over the absence of statistics on the application of the death penalty. Capital punishment was an exceptional punishment for which figures should certainly be available.

56. Although there had been some progress towards equality between men and women there still appeared to be a lack of equality with respect to property, inheritance and parental authority, and he hoped that those forms of discrimination would be prohibited in future.

57. He hoped the dialogue with the Tanzanian representatives would continue in the same vein in the future.

58. Mr. MÜLLERSON expressed appreciation for the frankness of the written report and the oral answers given by the delegation. He could well understand the difficulty of providing detailed, on-the-spot replies to the Committee's questions, particularly in view of the extensive changes being made in the country. The transition to democracy was indispensable for the implementation of the Covenant, since a one-party system was contrary not only to its spirit but also to the letter of articles 1, 22 and 25.

59. The rules governing emergency situations should be made more specific. The United Republic of Tanzania was fortunate in never having been obliged to proclaim a state of emergency to date, but such a need might arise in the future not only because of social upheavals but also, for example, because of a natural disaster. The grounds laid down in the Constitution for making such a proclamation were far too broad and failed to make it clear what rights could be derogated from. No derogation from article 6 of the Covenant could be permitted and it was difficult to imagine the right to life ceasing to be protected in a state of emergency. The text of section 31 of the Constitution was confusing in that respect. Paragraph (3) stated that nothing in that section should be construed to authorize the deprivation of any person of the right to live except in respect of death caused as a result of acts of war. If that meant that war could result in casualties, then the provision did not involve a derogation from article 6. There appeared to be some inaccuracies in the text of the Constitution that might have been reflected in the report of the State party. He shared the view of other speakers that statistics on capital punishment should be made available. Moreover, corporal punishment should be abolished.

60. He had not received a complete reply to his question concerning the spectrum of political parties. His intention in raising the question had been to make sure that the multiparty system would be a genuine multiparty system and not a de facto single-party one. In most Eastern European countries there had been in the past a de jure multiparty system. In Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic and Poland, for example, there had always been several parties but they had had to follow the political line of the leading party. It was important to have a variety of parties with differing political views.

61. A number of speakers had drawn attention to paragraph 184 of the report, in which it was stated that official permission had to be obtained beforehand from the Government for the holding of any procession, meeting or rally. That was not compatible with the requirements of the Covenant.

62. He expressed his gratitude to the members of the delegation for their excellent cooperation with the Committee and wished the people of the United Republic of Tanzania well on their road to democracy.

63. Mr. WENNERGREN thanked the members of the delegation for their replies to the Committee's questions. The dialogue had been an agreeable and informative one even though it had not been possible to provide all the required information immediately. The delegation had had a difficult task in representing its country at a time of transition from a single-party to a multiparty system, which called for numerous amendments to the legislation. He had noted with satisfaction, however, that it was aware of the need for amendments in such areas as the equality of women in property and inheritance

matters. The information provided in that regard had been extremely helpful, and he wished the country well in its progress towards such equality.

64. The State party had acknowledged in its report that there were some gaps and deficiencies in its legal system which meant that it was not in full compliance with the articles of the Covenant. That applied, for example, to article 11 of the Covenant, which prohibited imprisonment merely on the ground of inability to fulfil a contractual obligation. He hoped that the State party's recognition of its non-compliance with that provision would lead it to bring its legislation into line with the Covenant.

65. It was, in his view, degrading treatment to apply corporal punishment in schools and other institutions. Such punishment had formerly been used in Sweden but had been abolished many years previously. Children should be treated with respect for their integrity and teachers should be able to maintain authority without resorting to such primitive measures. Flogging and similar punishment were totally incompatible with article 7 of the Covenant and should be done away with. He hoped the Committee's views in that respect would be made known to the new political parties in the United Republic of Tanzania and that a majority would emerge in favour of abolishing such punishment.

66. The State party did not appear to be complying with article 8 of the Covenant relating to forced labour. Consideration should be given to amending the relevant legislation. Miss Chanet had rightly pointed out that the Constitution provided for a wide range of restrictions on human rights that were incompatible with the Covenant.

67. In general, however, human rights appeared to be well provided for in the United Republic of Tanzania compared with many other countries, and there were great hopes for the future. He wished the State party every success in its efforts.

68. Mr. LALLAH associated himself with the comments of previous speakers and expressed his warm appreciation for the competent way in which the report had been prepared and for the cooperation received from the State party. The report represented enormous progress compared with the rather brief initial report and well deserved the praise it had received. One major area of progress was the increasingly effective implementation of the rights conferred on citizens under articles 22 and 25 of the Covenant, with the institution of the multiparty system and democratization of the exercise of power. Much remained to be done and it was not possible during the transition period to see the results. The Committee was aware of the precautions the Government was taking to ensure that democratization did not lead to the destruction of basic human rights as a result of abuse of the democratic process by political parties. The Government no doubt had in mind the provisions of article 5 of the Covenant.

69. A further major area of progress was towards equality between men and women. Mr. Ndiaye had rightly pointed out that there was still much to be done in that respect, and the delegation had recognized that fact by saying that equality could not be secured by legislation alone but that a number of other measures had to be taken in the educational, social, economic and other

fields. He would nevertheless like to see some provision in the law, and preferably in the Constitution, that would declare null and void any traditional law or written law that was inconsistent with women's rights. Some other constitutions, including that of his own country, contained such provisions.

70. Mrs. Higgins had rightly suggested that greater awareness of the Covenant should be fostered not only in the sectors of the exercise of public power but also in schools and universities.

71. He was disturbed at the failure of the legal system to comply with article 4 of the Covenant. Constitutional provision should be made to tie the hands of the executive, however benign, in order to ensure that, in times of trouble, there was no temptation to resort to such measures as removal of opponents.

72. Mrs. Higgins and Mr. Müllerson had referred to the stipulation that prior permission had to be sought before public meetings could be organized. There were some practical difficulties in that regard. It might be argued that the provision was contrary to the Covenant, but he could envisage a situation in which, for instance, a number of political parties might decide to hold meetings on the same day and in the same place, and there were bound to be disputes among them. His own country had adopted a procedure whereby the authorities were informed of any decision to hold a meeting and were responsible for deciding what time it should take place. Any dispute on the matter was immediately brought before the judge in chambers for an immediate decision. There could be problems of public order if a number of groups were free to hold meetings simultaneously. The question should be carefully examined to ensure that no one was unnecessarily inhibited in the exercise of his basic freedom to assemble or conduct meetings. He thanked the Tanzanian delegation for its dialogue with the Committee and expressed his good wishes to the Government.

73. The CHAIRMAN said it had been a great pleasure for him to listen to the delegation and appreciate its expertise. The Committee had recognized that the report was an excellent and informative one drafted in conformity with its guidelines, and had found it helpful in demonstrating the difficulties faced by the State party in meeting its obligations under the Covenant.

74. The introduction of the report by the delegation and the answers given to written and oral questions had helped members of the Committee to understand the reforms that were taking place, both in the political and legal fields, to cope with the evolving situation. Since the State party was passing through a transition period accompanied by a revision of existing laws and regulations, the Committee had viewed the dialogue with the delegation as an opportunity to assist the authorities in their efforts, and that explained the large number of additional questions and requests for further clarification. The most important point to which the Committee had drawn attention was the need for dissemination of the Covenant, particularly in legal and professional circles. Concern had also been expressed with respect to corporal punishment, forced labour, inequality between the sexes, control of the media, the derogation from article 4 of the Covenant, the new law on political parties and the

functioning of the new parties under that law in relation to articles 19, 21, 22 and 25 of the Covenant. A further matter of concern had been the question of detention, particularly in Zanzibar.

75. The dialogue had been a useful one and he hoped that the delegation would convey to the State party all the comments made by members of the Committee.

76. The Committee had thus concluded its consideration of the second periodic report of the United Republic of Tanzania and would look forward to receiving the third periodic report in due course. He thanked the delegation, and through it the Government and authorities of the State party, for the cooperation they had shown.

77. Mr. MANGACHI (United Republic of Tanzania) said that his delegation had taken note of all the Committee's comments and constructive criticisms aimed at improving its country's laws so as to make them better able to serve the cause of human rights. It would transmit the results of the useful dialogue to its Government, placing particular emphasis on aspects of the legal system which needed to be modified in order to ensure conformity with the Covenant. Under the multiparty regime there would be more transparency and political freedom and, it was hoped, a considerable improvement in those human rights areas which showed some deficiency.

The meeting rose at 1 p.m.